

## PROVISION OF THESAURUS IN PERSIAN

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**Abstract** - A glance at the growth and development of vocabulary control in Persian will make it clear that the process can be divided into three distinct stages:

1. Preparation of lists of Persian terms selected by documentation centers during the indexing process.
2. Translation into Persian of the thesauri available in English and French languages.
3. Compilation of thesauri in Persian based on warranted terms derived from the terminology found in Persian documents and indexed by various centers in Iran.

Presently, at least eleven Persian Thesauri are available at Iranian documentation centers, while others are in the making.

**Keywords** - Vocabulary Control, Persian Thesaurus.

### INTRODUCTION

By the substantial increase in the quantity of publications and information, development of information storage and retrieval systems necessitated indexing and abstracting of documents. Easy access to information through indexing and abstracting services implies the use of a controlled vocabulary for a successful search and a proper analysis of subject content. An accurate and precise search needs a standard language in its related field. "Thesaurus" is the toll for vocabulary control in most information storage and retrieval systems, and is designed to:

1. Control synonyms by choosing one form as the standard, and making this a reference point for all others.
2. Distinguish among homographs.
3. Bring or link together those terms whose meanings are most closely related. [11]

The need for Persian thesauri was felt during the late 1960s with the advent of documentation centers in Iran. Foundation of the Iranian Documentation Center (IRANDOC) in 1968, which resulted in providing the first indexing service in Iran, created the need for controlled vocabulary in Persian literature. To meet this need, IRANDOC undertook a few activities. To start with, it published a few articles in *Nashriye-ye Fanni (IRANDOC Technical Journal)*, as well as guidelines and a manual for the construction of a thesaurus

In 1977, it published a list of select descriptors used by indexers working in IRANDOC as preferred terms for indexing of documents. Thus in the absence of a regular Thesaurus in Persian, the first Persian controlled vocabulary was published by IRANDOC.

Gradually, more documentation centers were established. These centers undertook to provide controlled vocabulary in Persian by translating the existing English and French Thesauri. Iranian documentation centers used these thesauri for a while. But, soon it was realized that these did not satisfy the needs of the centers. In fact, these thesauri failed to provide a perfect controlled vocabulary in Persian, because they were just translations of the original sources that did not include proper descriptors for expressing the particular concepts of Iranian culture. Therefore, the need for compilation of a suitable thesaurus continued. This thesaurus could be compiled keeping in mind Lancaster's Principle of controlled vocabulary for information storage and retrieval: "a thesaurus should have warrant derived from the terminology of the literature and the information needs of the actual or potential users." [10]

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the then existing information centers had to strengthen their services to meet the increasing information needs of users. Meanwhile, foundation of new centers that were responsible for storage and retrieval of the huge amount of documents inherited from the previous regime intensified the need for a Persian thesaurus, especially in the field of history, and government documents. Also, during eight years of war between Iran and Iraq (1980-1988) Iranian research centers produced numerous reports in scientific and technical fields, to support military requirements and to meet the national needs. These resulted in the establishment of new information centers and services and further development of existing centers and services. Meanwhile, several research centers in Islamic Studies used computers in their information storage and retrieval systems. This necessitated post coordinate indexing and its device, viz. "Thesaurus." To meet this requirement, these centers had to compile Persian Thesauri in related fields. In order to provide a comprehensive thesaurus in Persian literature, the Council of Scientific Research of Iran approved a project for the compilation of a Persian comprehensive thesaurus covering: the Arts, Humanities, Medical Sciences, Science and Technology. [4]

#### **IRANDOC AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN THESAURI**

From the foregoing narration it is clear that the present Persian Thesauri has evolved through a few decades. IRANDOC, in any case has played the most significant role in this evolution. Hence, a detailed description about the role of IRANDOC is foremost provided.

The first publication in Persian about a thesaurus was published by IRANDOC in 1971, under the title *Qavá'ed va Qarârdâdhâ-ye Sâkhtan-e Estelâhnâme (Rules and Conventions of Thesaurus Construction)*. [6] In order to encourage the compilation of Thesauri in Persian, IRANDOC published another monograph in 1976. It was a translation of the *Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of Monolingual Thesauri* by Austin and Dale. [3] The Persian version entitled *Râhnamâ-ye Tahîye va Gostaresh-e*

### *Estelâhnâme-ye Yekzabâne.*

The first Persian controlled vocabulary was also published by IRANDOC. It was an outcome of the indexing process carried out at IRANDOC. Preferred terms to be used in indexing were selected through a discussion among indexers, information workers, subject specialists and linguists. During the process of indexing, this vocabulary underwent some changes, and descriptors were revised from time to time. After several years of experience in the application of the vocabulary, in 1977 IRANDOC published *An Alphabetical List of Descriptors Accepted by Iranian Documentation Center*. [2] Its title in Persian was *Fehrest-e Alefbâ'-ye Tosifgarhâ-ye Pazirofte Shode dar Markaz-e Madârek-e 'Elmi-ye Iran*. The second and the third editions of this list were published in 1978 and 1988, respectively. This list also includes non-accepted terms, which refer to accepted terms by means of "Use" reference, and its reciprocal "Used For" under accepted terms. Indeed, it was not a standard thesaurus with a systematic part, hierarchical, and associative relations. But, it was decidedly an effort to provide a controlled vocabulary in Persian that could be used by Iranian documentation centers as an indexing language.

In 1996, IRANDOC published the first edition of *NAMA Thesaurus: Science and Technology Policy Information Exchange System*. [12] It was based on *SPINES Thesaurus* of UNESCO. *NAMA*, was a mere translation of *SPINES* into Persian. Second edition of *NAMA* was published in 1998, in two volumes. It has alphabetical part, permuted index, Persian-English, and English-Persian glossaries. Thus equivalent of every descriptor has been given in English. *NAMA* contains about 11000 preferred and non-preferred terms, which are drawn from Persian texts, several glossaries and subject dictionaries.

Another attempt by IRANDOC to promote Persian Thesauri was made in 1997 through the publication of *Ketâbshenâsi-ye Estelâhnâmehâ (Bibliography of Thesauri)*. This monograph was published to introduce 266 Thesauri in various languages and subjects published in a number of other countries. [5]

Finally, IRANDOC is also participating in the project "Persian Comprehensive Thesaurus," which is in progress as a national project under the supervision of the "Council of Scientific Research of Iran." In this project IRANDOC has been assigned the compilation of the section of Science and Technology through a thorough revision of *NAMA*. Recently IRANDOC has published The Technical and Engineering Thesaurus in electronic form. This thesaurus contains more than 8000 terms and consists of alphabetical and classified parts, permuted index, and English-Persian glossary. It is expected that the thesauri in physics, chemistry, geology, zoology and other disciplines will be published in the near future.

## **ADVENT OF THE PERSIAN THESAURI**

Although IRANDOC was the first documentation center of Iran that introduced indexing services, yet the first Persian Thesaurus was brought out in 1977 by "The Plan and Budget Organization," under the title *Estelâhnâme-ye Kalân-e Sâzmân-e Tose'e-ye Eqtesâdi*. [21] It was the Persian version of the *Macrothesaurus: A Basic List of Economic and Social Development Terms*, published in English in 1972 by the Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD). Only limited copies of the document were published in Persian. It consisted of two parts: alphabetical and classified. In the alphabetical part each descriptor was accompanied by related terms, as is usual in most of the Thesauri.

The next step was taken by the then “Asian Cultural Documentation Center for UNESCO.” In order to provide a controlled vocabulary to be used in the indexing process, the center had to ascertain the appropriate descriptors in the fields of Culture, Arts, and other related subjects from Social Sciences and Humanities. For this purpose, the center translated three monographs into Persian:

1. *Guidelines for Indexing Cultural Documents and Developing a Thesaurus on Cultural Development in Asian Countries*, by Saintville. The translated version was published in 1977 under the title *Râhnamâ-ye Namâye Sâzi va Gostaresh-e Estelâhnâme-ye Tose'e-ye Farhangi*. [17]
2. *Subjects Descriptors to Be Used in ISORID*, by FID. It was originally published in two languages, English and French. A Persian translation was published in 1987 under the title *Estelâhnâme-ye 'Elmi-ye Ettelâ 'Rasâni*. [7]
3. *Cultural Development Thesaurus*, prepared by Jean Viet for “Council for Cultural Cooperation” of “Council of Europe,” originally published in English and French languages. Its translated version in Persian was published in 1979 entitled *Estelâhnâme-ye Tose'e-ye Farhangi*. [20]

## PERSIAN CULTURAL THESAURUS

In 1982, along with a few other centers, the Asian Cultural Documentation Center for UNESCO was merged with the “Islamic Revolution’s Cultural Documentation Center (IReCDO).” Consequently, IReCDO continued the activities of the erstwhile centers merged with it. Within a decade, the center had indexed about 170000 articles and collected more than 8000 descriptors. In 1991, IReCDO established a committee for the compilation of a Persian Thesaurus in Humanities. While compiling the thesaurus, the committee considered the existing descriptors used at the center, IReCDO, including pertinent thesauri and glossaries available in the field, and the view points of several Iranian subject specialists. Eventually, the first edition of *Estelâhnâme-ye Farhangi-ye Fârsi (Persian Cultural Thesaurus)*, [18] which is popularly known as *ASFA*, was published in 1996. This edition includes Education, Communications, Economics, Sociology, Geography, Psychology, Library and Information Science. *ASFA* contains about 3400 terms (descriptor and non-descriptor). In case a descriptor pertains to several fields of knowledge, a scope note is added to demonstrate its scope. Also if a descriptor admits more than one meaning, a qualifier is given in a bracket to explain the intended meaning. *ASFA* consists of four parts:

1. Classified section, containing descriptors. Under each descriptor, non-preferred synonyms are shown by means of “Used For” reference.
2. Alphabetical section. It contains both descriptors and non-descriptors. Descriptors are given in bold print, while non-descriptors appear in thin print. Non-descriptor terms

refer to descriptors through “Use” reference. The reciprocal reference, viz. “Used For” is also provided under an appropriate descriptor. Under each descriptor, all usual relationships with other descriptors are shown by standard symbols i.e., “BT” and “NT” for hierarchical relation, and “RT” for associative relation.

3. Hierarchical section. In this section each group of descriptors is arranged under a top term. It is almost like the classified section, but excluding “Used For” reference.
4. Permuted index, rotating words of compound descriptors alphabetically.

All descriptors carry a notation to determine the location of each term in the classified part of the thesaurus. According to Kâzerâni’s conclusion, [8] who compared the conformity of four Persian thesauri with ISO standard 2788, ASFA conforms to the following: 98.8% semantic relation, 97.6% form of descriptors, and 76% hierarchical and associative relations.

IReCDO intends to publish the next edition of ASFA in the near future. In addition to the subjects already covered, the next edition will include Literature, Language, Linguistics, Religion, Politics, Culture, and Arts.

#### PERSIAN MEDICAL THESAURUS

Fâtemeh Rahâdust compiled the first Persian controlled vocabulary in Medicine, by adopting *Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)* as a pattern for the structure of her work. To meet the needs of specialized libraries in the field of Medical Sciences, in 1993 the “Iran University of Medical Sciences,” published it under the title *Sar’ onvânhâ-ye Mozu’i-ye Pezeshgi-ye Farsi (Persian Medical Subject Headings)*. It contains about 1500 subject headings arranged in alphabetical and classified orders. Several common subheadings based on form, language, geography, etc. make them more specific. Each subject heading is accompanied by its equivalent in English. Subsequently, the compiler developed the *Persian Medical Thesaurus* on the basis of her earlier work. “National Library of Islamic Republic of Iran” published it in 1998. [16] It has more than 7500 preferred and non-preferred terms. This Thesaurus consists of two parts: Alphabetical part, and Permuted index. English-Persian glossary is also provided. Preferred terms (descriptors) are referred from non-preferred synonyms by means of “Use” reference, wherever necessary. Hierarchical and associative relations have been provided to make better use of the Thesaurus possible.

Since the contents of this controlled vocabulary has been drawn from the literary warrant on the terms actually available in the collection of several Iranian medical libraries, it has more practical utility and is more realistic. [9]

According to the investigation undertaken by Kâzerâni, [8] the *Persian Medical Thesaurus* as compared to ISO standard 2788, conforms to the following: 99.6% synonyms relation, 98.9% form of descriptors, and 84% hierarchical and associative relations.

#### THESAURI IN THE ISLAMIC SCIENCES

After the Islamic Revolution, several research centers took interest in Islamic studies. As a result, the need for a special thesaurus in Islamic subjects was deemed necessary. “The

Research Center for Islamic Studies” founded in 1989 in Qom, began to index significant texts of Islamic literature. But since no suitable thesaurus on the subject was available, the center had to stop the indexing process after a short while. To cope with this requirement, the center realized the need for a comprehensive thesaurus in Islamic subjects. The first effort of the center brought out a general thesaurus with an emphasis on the Islamic sciences entitled *Estelâhnâme-ye ‘Omumi bâ Ta’kid bar ‘Olum-e Eslami*. However, only a limited number of copies of this work were published by the center in 1994. It contained about 4000 descriptors and 2500 non-descriptors, arranged alphabetically. Synonyms were related by means of “Use,” and its reciprocal “Used For” references. Meanwhile, the “Scope Note” provided the necessary definition wherever needed.

Since it was not possible to compile a comprehensive specialized thesaurus immediately, the center decided to prepare and publish the thesaurus in parts. As a result the center published three parts of the specialized thesaurus on Islamic subjects. The first was *Estelâhnâme-ye ‘Olum-e Qurâni (Quranic Science Thesaurus)*. [14] It contained about 1300 descriptors, arranged in an alphabetical and systematic order. In order to enhance the utility and the efficiency of the thesaurus, about 2800 synonyms referring to these descriptors through “Use” reference, were added to the work. The second work *Estelâhnâme-ye Falsafe-ye Eslâm (The Glossary of Islamic Philosophy)* was published in 1997. [13] It contained about 23000 terms arranged alphabetically. The center intends to subsequently publish the systematic and hierarchical sections of the work. However, synonyms as well as hierarchical and associative relationships are shown in the alphabetical section of the thesaurus. The third work *Estelâhnâme-ye Osul-e Feqh (The Glossary of Islamic Legal Principles)*, containing about 5000 terms was published in 1999. [15]

In addition to these, the center has compiled one more part of the comprehensive thesaurus in Islamic sciences. This is *Estelâhnâme-ye Kalâm-e Eslami (Thesaurus of Islamic Theology)* with about 16000 terms. It is expected that the center will publish this part very soon.

#### OTHER PERSIAN THESAURI

The “Cultural Research Bureau,” an affiliate of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance is the other center, which committed itself to the preparation of Persian thesauri. To start with, the center decided to translate into Persian two publications of Unesco, namely *UNESCO Thesaurus* by Jean Aitcheson, and *International Thesaurus of Cultural Development: Sub-Saharan Africa*. The first work has been published in Persian under the title *Estelâhnâme-ye Farhang, Ertebâtât, Ettelâ’ât (Culture, Communication and Information Thesaurus)*, in 1996. [1] It contains only three parts out of 24 of the original work, and meets the need for a controlled vocabulary in subjects like Philosophy, Religion, Culture, Arts, Communication Policy, Communication Technology, Library, Archives, Documentation and Information Science. The Persian version has three sections, namely classified, alphabetical by Persian alphabet, and alphabetical by English alphabet. In the classified section, descriptors are accompanied by “Used For” reference-referring to non-preferred synonyms, “Scope Note,” and qualifiers wherever explanation has been considered

necessary. In the alphabetical section, each descriptor carries a notation. This notation indicates the location of each descriptor in the classified section.

The second work [19] is not a mere translation of the original thesaurus. Wherever necessary, terms referring to African culture in the original source have been adapted to the Iranian culture. The work has two sections: classified, and alphabetical. The Persian version has followed broadly the sequence of the classified order of the original thesaurus. Under each broad subject heading, related descriptors have been mentioned in an alphabetical order in English. In this section, relation between synonyms have been indicated by means of "Use" and "Used For" references. Hierarchical and associative relations have been shown through standard symbols (BT/NT and RT/RT). It also contains "Scope Note" under vague descriptions. This assists the user in the proper application of the Thesaurus. However, the alphabetical section contains Persian-English and English-Persian glossaries only. In this part, each descriptor refers to its location in the classified section.

## CONCLUSIONS

Nowadays, at least eleven Persian Thesauri are available with Iranian documentation centers and some others are being prepared. Besides, some Information centers rely on their own thesauri or list of descriptors, not yet published. For example, the Atomic Energy Organization, and the National Iranian Oil Company follow a particular list of accepted descriptors. Similarly, the Institute for the Compilation and Publication of the works of Imam Khomeini has a thesaurus, which is used in its own archives only. The strong point of these thesauri is the fact that they are literary based and conform with the Persian language and culture, a characteristics which is seldom found in the translated versions of thesauri from foreign languages. However, the need for further revision and development of these thesauri is becoming more and more self-evident.

## APPENDIX: PERSIAN THESAURI

### *Estelâhnâme-ye Beinalmelali-ye Tose'e-ye Farhangi-ye UNESCO (International Thesaurus of Cultural Development, UNSECO)*

*Responsible Organization:* UNESCO

*Translator:* 'Abbâs Horri and Parvâne Gudarzi

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Daftar-e Pazhuheshhâ-ye Farhangi (Cultural Research Bureau, Tehran)

*Date of Publication:* 1998

*Language:* Persian with equivalence in English

*Availability:* Printed

*Scope:* Culture, Art and Information

*Terms:* Number of descriptors: 3200

Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms, phrases, scope notes

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors, non-descriptors)

Classified order (descriptors, non-descriptors)

*Subdivision:* 6 main groups, 28 sub-groups

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation : USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Association relation: RT/RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye 'Elm-e Ettelâ' rasâni va Documântasion  
(Thesaurus of Information Science and Documentation)***

*Responsible Organization:* FID

*Translator:* Mohammad Hosein Dâneshti and 'Abd ol-Hosein Âzarang

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Markaz-e Asnâd-e Farhangi-ye Âsiâ

(Asian Cultural Documentation Center for UNESCO), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1978

*Language:* Persian with descriptor equivalences in English and French

*Availability:* Printed

*Scope:* Documentation and Library Science

*Terms:* Number of terms, total: 660

Descriptors in singular or plural; composite terms; phrases

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors and non-descriptors) classified order

*Subdivision:* 12 main groups, 23 sub-groups

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE ( )

*Other Information:* The original title is *Subject Descriptors to Be Used in ISORID*

***Estelâhnâme-ye Falsafe-ye Eslami (The Glossary of the Islamic Philosophy)***

*Sponsor:* Markaz-e Motâlê'ât va Tahqiqât-e Eslami

(Research Center for Islamic Studies), Qom

*Publisher:* Dafter-e Tablighât-e Eslami-ye Hoze-ye 'Elmiye Qom

(The Office of the Islamic Propagation of the Islamic Seminary Qom)

*Date of Publication:* 1997

*Language:* Persian

*Availability:* Printed and CD-ROM

*Scope:* Islamic Philosophy

*Terms:* Number of terms, Total: 22400

Descriptors in singular and plural; composite terms; phrases; homonym control; modifiers

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors and non-descriptors)

Classified order

Hierarchical order

*Subdivisions:* 6

6 Hierarchical level

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT/RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye Farhang, Ertebâtât, Ettelâ'at as Estelâhnâme-ye UNESCO  
(Culture, Communication and Information Thesaurus extracted from the UNESCO Thesaurus)***

*Responsible Organization:* UNESCO

*Originator:* Jean Aitchison

*Translator:* A. Horri, A. Âzarang, and P. Gudarzi

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Daftar-e Pazhuheshha-ye Farhangi  
(Cultural Research Bureau), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1996

*Language:* Persian with descriptors equivalence in English

*Availability:* Printed

*Scope:* Culture, communication, and information

*Terms:* Descriptors in singular or plural; composite terms; phrases; homonym control;  
scope notes

*Display:* Alphabetical display (descriptors, non-descriptors)

Classified order

Hierarchical index

Permuted index

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: By use of indentation

Associative relation: RT/RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye Farhangi-ye Fârsi/ASFA (Persian Cultural Thesaurus)***

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Sâzemân-e Madârek-e Farhangi-ye Enqelâb-e Eslami  
(The Islamic Revolution's Cultural Documentation Organization /IReCDO), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1996

*Language:* Persian

*Availability:* Printed

*Scope:* Humanities

*Main area:* Education, Communication, Economics, Library and Information Science,  
Sociology, Geography, Psychology.

*Terms:* Number of descriptors: 1968

Number of non-descriptors: 507

Descriptors in singular; plural; uniterms; composite terms; phrases; homonym

control

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors and non-descriptors)

Classified display

Hierarchical display

Permuted index

*Subdivision:* 7 main groups

6 Hierarchical levels

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT

*Other Information:* The second edition of the Thesaurus will also include Culture, Literature, Linguistics, Law, Religion, Political Science and the Arts.

***Estelâhnâme-ye Kalân-e Sâzmân-e Ta'âvon va Tose'e-ye Eqtesâdi***

***(Macrothesaurus: A Basic List of Economic and Social Development Terms)***

*Responsible Organization:* Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

*Originator:* Jean Viet

*Translator:* H. Âbrâmi

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Sâzmân-e Barnâme va Budjeh (Plan and Budget Organization), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1977

*Language:* Persian with descriptor equivalences in English

*Availability:* Printed in a limited issues

*Scope:* Economics and Social Development

*Display:* Alphabetical order

Classified order

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye Namâ: Nezâm-e Mobadele-ye Ettlâ'ât-e 'Elmi Fanni***

***(NAMA Thesaurus: Science and Technology Policy Information Exchange System)***

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Markaz-e Ettlâ'at va Madârek-e 'Elmi-ye Iran (IRANDOC), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1996, 2nd ed. 1998

*Language:* Persian with descriptor equivalences in English

*Availability:* Printed and CD-ROM

*Scope:* Science and Technology

*Terms:* Number of terms: 11000  
 Number of descriptors: 8000  
 Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms, phrases, homonym control  
*Display:* Alphabetical order  
 Permuted index  
 English-Persian glossary  
 Persian-English glossary  
*Subdivision:* 34 groups  
*Relational Structure:* Hierarchical relation: BT/NT  
 Associative relation: RT/RT  
*Other Information:* Compiled on the basis of the *SPINES Thesaurus* by UNESCO

***Estelâhnâme-ye 'Olum-e Qurani (Quranic Sciences Thesaurus)***

*Sponsor:* Markaz-e Motâle'ât va Tahqiqât-e Eslâmi  
 (Research Center for Islamic Studies, Qom)  
*Publisher:* Daftar-e Tablighât-e Eslâmi-ye Hoze-ye 'Elmiye Qom  
 (The Publication Center for the Office of Islamic Propagation of the Islamic Seminary of Qom)  
*Date of Publication:* 1997  
*Language:* Persian  
*Availability:* Printed and CD-ROM  
*Scope:* Holy Quran and Quranic studies  
*Terms:* Number of descriptors: 1331  
 Number of non-descriptors: 2820  
 Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms; phrases, homonym control, modifiers, scope notes  
*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors and non-descriptors)  
 Systematic order  
 Hierarchical display  
*Subdivision:* 11 main groups  
 7 hierarchical level  
*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF  
 Hierarchical relation: BT/NT  
 Associative relation: RT/RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye Osul-e Feqh (The Glossary of Islamic Legal Principles)***

*Responsible Organization:* Markaz-e Motâle'ât va Tahqiqât-e Eslâmi  
 (Research Center for Islamic Studies), Qom  
*Publisher:* Daftar-e Tablighât-e Eslâmi-ye Hoze-ye 'Elmiye Qom  
 (The Publication Center of the Office of Islamic Propagation of the Islamic

Seminary of Qom)

*Date of Publication:* 1999

*Language:* Persian

*Availability:* Printed and CD-ROM

*Scope:* Basic Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence

*Terms:* Number of descriptors: 3066

Number of non-descriptors: 2328

Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms, phrases, homonym control, modifiers, scope notes

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors, non-descriptors)

Systematic order

Hierarchical display

*Subdivision:* 7 hierarchical level

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT/RT

***Estelâhnâme-ye Pezeshgi-ye Fârsi (Persian Medical Thesaurus)***

*Compiler:* Fâtemeh Rahâdoust

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Ketâbkhâne-ye Melli-ye Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran  
(National Library of Islamic Republic of Iran), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1998

*Language:* Persian with descriptor equivalences in English

*Availability:* Printed and online

*Scope:* Medicine and related fields

*Terms:* Number of terms, total: 7515

Number of descriptors: 4555

Number of non-descriptors: 2960

Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms, phrases, scope notes

*Display:* Alphabetical order

Classified order

Hierarchical index

Permuted index

English-Persian index

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT/R

*Other Information:* Before this publication, the Compiler prepared *Sar'onvânhâ-ye Mozu'i-ye Pezeshgi-ye Farsi (Persian Medical Subject Headings)*, published in 1993 by Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. She has used *Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)*, as a pattern for these works.

***Estelâhnâme-ye Tose'e-ye Farhangi (Cultural development Thesaurus)***

*Responsible Organization:* Council for Cultural Co-operation-Council of Europe

*Originator:* Jean Viet

*Translator:* Nâser Pâkdâman

*Sponsor & Publisher:* Markaz-e Asnâd-e Farhangi-ye Âsiâ  
(Asian Cultural Documentation Center for UNESCO), Tehran

*Date of Publication:* 1979

*Language:* Persian with descriptor equivalences in English and French

*Availability:* Printed

*Scope:* Culture

*Terms:* Descriptors in singular or plural, composite terms, phrases, scope notes

*Display:* Alphabetical order (descriptors and non-descriptors)

Classified order

*Subdivision:* 13 main groups, 78 sub-groups

*Relational Structure:* Equivalence relation: USE/UF

Hierarchical relation: BT/NT

Associative relation: RT/RT

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